



















[illegible]

From the South Bend Register.

**The Swamp Lands.**

We have been, in the Auditor's office, a circular signed by the Governor and State officials, in relation to the Swamp Lands, which has created much surprise on the members of the Legislature and among the citizens who have seen it; and will we fear work injury unless modified.

On the 14th of February 1881, Congress directed to the various States the Swamp and Overflowing Lands within their borders, and it was enacted that on the 1st day of March, 1881, that the States should draw and delineate the lands; the intent being to convert them from manufacturing of minerals to cultivated and productive lands. And, on the 20th of May 1882, our State Legislature passed a law upon the subject, which was styled "an act to regulate the sale of the Swamp Land of the State of Indiana, and to provide for the draining and reclaiming thereof, in accordance with the condition of the grant." Thus recognizing the duty devolved upon them, and accepting the grant, with the conditions which accompanied it.

The Circular, to which we allude, is dated on the 9th inst.; and though signed by the highest officers of State, we doubt their power to alter their requirements of the Law, which is *in force*. Their greatest authority seems to be in the matter of the sale of the lands; for the officers in each County, charged with the duty of determining the lands to be reclaimed, are required to take an oath faithfully to execute the law. The Circular states—

"The money arising from the public sale of any of the Swamp Lands, or by private entry into such lands, shall first be deposited in the Treasury of the State, and the necessary incidental expense and fees of officers, are to be applied to reclaiming all such lands by draining, dyking &c. The lands now accruing can be applied to these lands *and* to the lands sold at the time, and not to lands *not* remaining unsold."

A moment's reflection will convince any person that this requirement will, in many cases, absolutely prevent the draining, required both by Congress and the Legislature. The 20th section of the act alluded to, requires the sale of the lands to be made by the State or by the Swamp Land Commissioners, with the power, in case of necessity, to adopt some broad and comprehensive plan of "draining and reclaiming the Swamp lands lying within the bounded of his County." It is not restricted to draining, such only as is necessary to reclaim the lands; but it is, in this way, by inference, to drain all the lands in the Circular. It is in the 25th section, and it requires that there shall be enough swamp lands in each County, to enable the County to pay the expense of his plan of drainage, showing plainly that it was not intended to restrict the drains merely to the lands to be reclaimed. The lands are sold to pay for the draining of the high tracts in the County, the plain letter of the law well as its object, requires him to go ahead and do it. What else does the 21st section demand, when it compels him to examine all the lands lying within his County, estimate the high, broad and low lands, and necessary dikes—the high, width and length—to the most responsible bidder, if within the estimates; and if there is money sufficient to do it, he is required to do so. The 28th section means, when requires him to survey his lands across the high tracts, if necessary, and to drain the same, or even to combine them into adjacent Counties where there are no swamp lands, all?

Suppose, at the Sale in July, as is very probable, any of the tract sold falls to the bidder. Is the drain to stop at this point? Or is the drain to go over to be of any value to the tract that is sold? Its continuation will doubtless cause the would-trait to find purchasers afterwards; and thus swell the sale of the lands, which are ultimately to be reclaimed. Under the strict requirements of the Circular, and the Congressional grant and of the Legislative enactment will inevitably be executed to a great degree. And we hope that on reflection, the officers will modify their instructions.

Generally the grant of the sufficient grant of the lands, and a quarter million of acres of Swamp lands lies in this Land District; and it is of great importance to the health of this part of the State as well as to its prosperity and improvement, that the draining, if done at all, be done thoroughly and completely.—We did not wish to say anything more on this subject. They contend in the Circular, that the money paid into the State treasury by the land sales of the U. S. for lands sold after the grant by Congress which proved afterwards to be swamp lands, have not been appropriated by the State, and are not to be used, and can therefore only be applied to the payment of the expenses of selecting the lands to be reclaimed, making tract books, maps &c. The 1st section of the Swamp Land law expresses the purpose of these lands as to be considered as "a fund for the payment for the lands to be reclaimed." It is the same as if the money had been paid into the office of the County Treasury." And the 13th section states that moneys paid into the State Treasury shall be paid into the State Treasury's office "from the different sources for the sale of swamp lands" shall be paid into the State Treasury. It has come from these Counties, through the hands of the officers, into the State Treasury—it is a portion of the assets of these Counties for that purpose, is considered the same as if paid in at the State Treasury, for all purposes of payment. What is the same for the purpose of use—to be paid in and carried out, and drawn of the funds and the locations of the Law, and the County has over Fifteen hundred dollars in the State Treasury, thus paid in, it is a matter of no minor importance to it.

We have reviewed this circular in the kindliest spirit, with an desire to wound the feelings, and to impugn the motives of its authors; and to draw the attention to what is considered in this part of the Circular its incorrect requirements.

**Still they come.**—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post, in a late issue, has given us some extraordinary statements in relation to the sale of the Swamp Lands of this State, appointed under General Taylor. He says—

In January or February last, just before the administration transferred their keys of office, there were scored up against this collector, deficiencies to the amount of between eight and nine hundred thousand dollars; the collector, in consequence of the magnitude of the amount of his official responsibility, was obliged to help himself" according to the opportunity afforded him. Notwithstanding all this, he was yet an awkward balance of nearly a million of dollars against him on the books of the Treasury, which were soon to be surrendered into the hands of the new administration. To look upon these "balances" with a favorable eye, as one who others who were barren with a gift from the same mint. No one therefore was venturesome enough to suggest an appropriation of the money; this was a manner of speaking of the Swamp lands which naturally seems to have been a ruling principle of this. It only became a foregone conclusion that a appropriation was to be applied to the drainage; that it was to be wiped out clean and to be traced over by untried hands.—The collector arrived at such a decision, the next day, and he decided with a ruling argument, by which a "right" the "way," of course, was not going in doubt.

Accordingly, when the Commissioner of Customs, before whom claims against the State had been accumulated to such an amount as to attract the attention of the President, at that time, his resignation was called for, and a clerk was deputed to act in his place, and his successor was appointed, who it was known, beforehand would not act, and the clerk was deputed to serve in his absence.—

[illegible]

It appears that Fort Wayne is not only a place infested with poisoners. In the case mentioned above, a Jew, influenced by religious antipathy to the unclean animal, had been poisoning hogs. He is a fat man for the Fort Wayne dog-poisoner.

**Death to Socrates.**—The pigs of Birmingham have been for some time just dying off in singular manner, at not far apart as once, and the animals going into convulsions which generally terminated fatally. The cause of this destruction among the swine race was discovered on Monday, and the story is as follows:

It was found that there is a Jew in Birmingham, named Moses Frank, who, prompted by religious prejudices, conceived it to be his duty to destroy all the hogs in the place, so even meeting he was in the habit of going around with a bucket, containing food mixed with poison, which he threw at the streets and swine pens. Sixty altogether have died, many of the inhabitants having lost from four to eight at one time. Frank was held to bail the sum of five hundred dollars for his appearance.—*Pittsburgh Journal.*

**NEW ORLEANS, June 11.**  
Considerable excitement was caused here by rumors of an intended rising of slaves in the city.

Information was given to the police at about four late night, by a free negro, who pointed out the ringleader.

The latter was arrested and was heavily armed.

He confessed that a band of 2500, well organized, had planned a plan to attack the city on the next day, at not far apart as once, and the principal banks in the city which were then in the act on fire as the signal for the surrounding country to join in the insurrection.

Twenty other arrests have been made.

**TURKEY.**  
*History of Turkish Empire—Strength of resources, income and Muncy at its Disposal, etc.*

It was telegraphed to the London Times from Trieste, May 31st, that Count Nesselrode had arrived at Constantinople from St. Petersburg. The announcement caused great satisfaction in the London Stock Exchange, but turned out to be untrue.

A Constantinople correspondent, writing under date May 19, takes up the story at the point where it was anticipated by telegraph:—

"Yesterday, 18th, he says, was the last day of disorder by Prince Menschikoff to the Turk. It was the day of his power to the ultimatum to Russia, to determine which of the two Sovereigns was to govern the twelve millions of the population of the Greek Church in the Ottoman dominions—the Sultan or the Emperor. The whole of the great Council of the nation assembled at the house of the Grand Vizier and long and anxious were the debates. A very large majority were decided in their refusal of Russia claims, and their determination was conveyed in a note to the Russian Ambassador; at the same time overtures for mutual arrangements were made on the part of the Turks. Prince Menschikoff, on receiving the answer, at once sent in a final note declaring that now all further negotiations were at an end, and nothing more remained for him but to depart with the whole of his suit.

"On the same evening the Ambassador of England and France called to take leave of his excellency. This, however, was a mere formality, since at the time of their visit, all amicable relations between the Porte and Russia had ceased, and nothing more could be done by diplomacy.—

"Last night, at a late hour, the Sultan summoned all his ministers of State into his presence and addressed them. He observed that he had relinquished in his power to preserve the good will of the Emperor of Russia, and every reasonable request of the Czar had at all times been granted; but now a demand which infringed upon the prerogatives of his crown, which he had no right to cede, had been tendered by the Emperor, which he (the Sultan) was bound to resist. If it were passed the almighty to the Sultan on the nation, the empire in war, he himself, was full of grief. He had never should forget that he was the descendant of Abraham, and bearing in mind that he would be the first to risk his person at the head of his troops, in defence of the holy territory of Islam.

"The Turks are now preparing for war in the night cannot; 30,000 troops are being sent from Egypt, many of them have already arrived; and troops and ammunition are moving at all points. It is supposed that in Roumelia, the point next threatened, the Government would be able to bring at once 80,000 men under arms. The present Grand Vizier being an Albanian, is able, through his influence, to raise the whole warlike population.

"A meeting of the British merchants resident at Constantinople has been held, in order to address the Ambassador, and ask his counsel in the present state of affairs.

"The correspondent of the Daily News has an account more formidable still, of the means of defence at the command of the Turks. He says: The Divan, although not admitting the possibility of war, yet believing that, in the present state of affairs, the best mode of assuring peace was by taking an energetic attitude, resolving on adopting a series of imposing measures. Orders were sent to Admiral Pacha, commanding the Mediterranean, to return immediately within his fleet. If it were expected to reach the coast in the course of the present week. The fleet of the Vizier of Egypt was to be exposed in a few days, a courier having been sent to Alexandria with orders. This fleet was to bring a reinforcement of 15,000 men. At the same time order were given to Omer Pacha, General-in-Chief of the army in Roumelia, to descend the Shumla with his corps d'armee, a force of from eighty to one hundred thousand excellent troops, trained to war, and a great number of which took part in the expeditions to Bosnia, Kurdistan and Montenegro. The Commander-in-chief has also ordered the immediate formation of two camps—one at Rodjoudjeh and the other at Brassa. These two camps, composed of the redif or regular troops, comprehending 200,000 men, who are armed with the best arms, and about 250,000 men will form a total effective force of more than 500,000 men for the defence of the monarchy. Besides its ordinary resources, Turkey has at its disposal the reserve elche, resources to which is only had in extreme cases.

"The treasury has not been open since 1827. Its present contents are estimated at 800,000 piastres or thirty-seven millions of francs at least. The Turks of all classes are decided in their hostility to the Russians, and should war break out, it is the whole nation that will rise against the Moskivite. The Greek clergy, who, at the start at the first glimpse of the Russians, take up arms to persuade their flock to oppose the advance of a desert who would patriots and priests to the slavery and ignominy of the Russian clergy. Important and powerful in Turkey, the Greek priests see that the most corporeal would be of more consequence in Russia than they. It is said that with a view to recognize and con-

[illegible]

*[The page contains faint, illegible markings and artifacts.]*



**Public Sale of Swamp Land**

Office of Auditor of Whiting Co.  
Columbus, May 18th, 1853.

IN pursuance of the provisions of an act of Congress, passed March 3rd, 1850, authorized by the United States to the state of Kentucky, and to provide for the Draining and Reclaiming thereof, in accordance with the conditions of said grant, I have prepared May 2d, 1853, and the several acts amendatory thereto, approved June 1st, 1853, and April 9th, 1854, under which the following swamp lands will be offered at public sale, at the Court House, in the town of Columbus, all the Swamp Lands lying and being in the said county of Whiting, situated as follows, to-wit:

To Townships No. 31, and 32 North, Range No. 6 East,  
Subdivisions Nos. 31, 32, and 33 of North, Range No. 6 East,

The sale will commence on the 25th day of July, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and by continued auction until all the lands are offered.

A number of sales are made East, and the following lots will be sold:

Gold and silver, the mine of the San Bank of California, the mine of the Free Banks of Indiana, the mine of Missouri, the mine of the United States of America, Kentucky and Virginia.

S. H. WOODBURN,  
No 616      \$50  
Auctioneer of Whitley Co.

**Abdominal Supporters.**

DOCTOR BARNETT'S celebrated Body Braces, Bayonet's Upper, also with Shoulder Braces attached; Abdomen braces of all the various kinds; a large assortment of all sizes from 8 to 16 inches.

H. E. REED

Unterzeichneter machtl. bekannt  
 zu sein, dass er, eine volle  
 Auswahl  
 Medicinischer, Chemischer,  
 Botanischer, Thierarznei- u. s. w.  
 sind als **F. B.** alle Sorten,  
 eine  
**Weine & Liqueure,**  
 von allen Sorten, als **F. B.**

[illegible]

**POST OFFICE NOTICE.**  
 To the convenience and benefit of the public, an  
 extra mail, both from and after the date, has  
 been put on at 9 o'clock in the morning, and will  
 be sent at 3 o'clock in the evening, on Wednesdays,  
 and will be open on Sunday from 9 to 24 in the  
 morning, and from 1 to 2 in the afternoon.  
 The rates will be strictly adhered to.  
 Letters for Foreign Mail must be deposited in the  
 office to leave in the morning, and the day before  
 at 9 o'clock in the morning. All letters for the  
 morning, and will be closed in the evening.  
 J. G. BLAIR, P. M.  
 Post Office Fort Wayne, Ind., April 22d, 1859.

**The Celebrated Morgan Horse**  
**YOUNG NIMROD.**

[illegible][illegible]

It further - if that I have been acquainted with color-nature horses for the last six years, and that of the ones I have drawn none and better prices than that of the stock of all other breeders, and perhaps that I have sold more of them than any other man in the State, I have the best Morgan horses in this section of America, viz. No. 52, Henry Saxton, of Hudson, N. York, and the Society of Hodge, of Danvers, Essex Co., N. Y.

— (3) — on wish to know my opinion of the horse owned by George Sturges, owned by Col. I have never seen him, but I have heard him called for speed, and is considered by all good judges to be of the kind in speed, bottom, and regular power.

Products of Maurand District Ag. Association'  
**NEW CHEAP STORE.**  
**New Goods! New Goods!**  
 1616 N. 1st. 1 Colburn street, opposite P. Kier  
 and next door to Wm. Janss Shoe Store, under  
 Municipal office, has arrived and is now receiving  
 day a new and full assortment of  
**Woolen and Summer Goods,**  
 as Fanny and Domestic Dry Goods, Silks,  
 Laines, De Laines, Gingham, and Calicoes,  
 a variety; Cheeses from 6¢ to 50¢ per lb.;  
 Nuts, Leghorns and straw Bonnets, Palm leaf  
 parasols, Bedsteads and Cloth Cases, Silk and  
 Laces, Umbrellas of every quality and  
 color.  
 Candles, Crackerly, Nails, Glass,  
 Stone and Wooden Ware, etc., which he is pre-

Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, and Cheese, Curr,  
 and every thing except for poor meat.  
 and you, he will be pleased to wait on you.  
 Remember the Place, Catharine street, No. 1, window  
 on the left.  
 J. PIERRE.  
 WHITE FISH for sale at  
 Catharine street, No. 1.  
 J. PIERRE.  
 HERRING for sale at  
 Catharine street, No. 1.  
 J. PIERRE.  
 BUTTER for sale at  
 Catharine street, No. 1.  
 J. PIERRE.  
 EGGS for sale at  
 Catharine street, No. 1.  
 J. PIERRE.  
 LARD for sale at  
 Catharine street, No. 1.  
 J. PIERRE.  
 BACON for sale at  
 Catharine street, No. 1.  
 J. PIERRE.

